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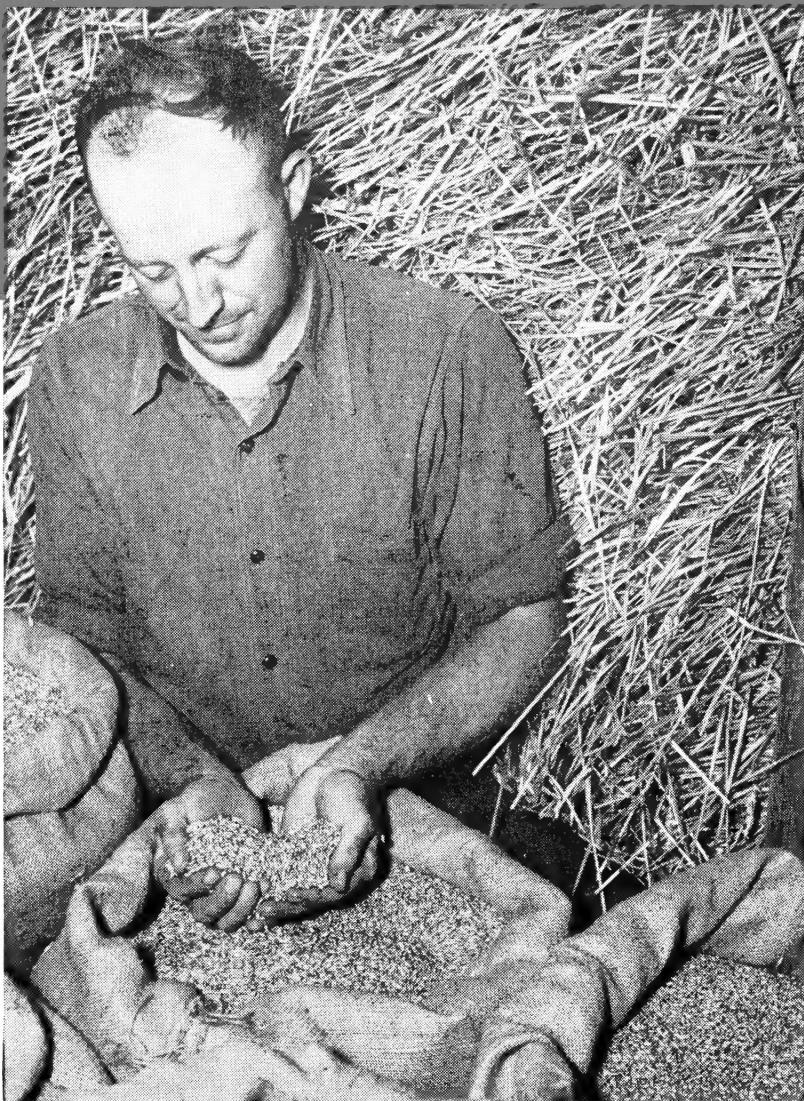
★ JAN 26 1949 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture



Hoffman FARM SEEDS

OPENING THE SECOND HALF-CENTURY
OF HOFFMAN QUALITY SEED SERVICE ... 1949



THE SEED HE SOWS and THE CROP HE GROWS

This man knows . . . every good farmer knows . . . how closely good crops and good seeds are related. The all-important tie between the two, being good management . . . which naturally includes good soil preparation, proper fertilization, timely cultivation and harvesting.

Thousands who read these lines know the important part played in the successful operation of their own farms, by seeds such as offered on the following pages. Hoffman Seeds, throughout 50 years, in the hands of a host of "know-how" farmers, have truly played no small part in attaining the present high standard of northeastern agriculture. They must, and will be continued on the same high plane through the years to come!

Hoffman

FARM SEEDS

A H HOFFMAN, Inc. LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County) PA.

To Our Many Farm Friends:

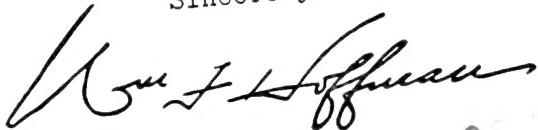
1948 was not the year for abundant seed crops. Especially Timothy seed, Red Top, Blue Grass, Brome, Alfalfa. Alsike Clover seems in good supply (and surely warrants wider use...costs much less...and has the hardy ability to do most any crop job expected of clover). Ladino and Red Clover apparently came through in fair shape, yet increased demand for both of them could readily make itself felt on spring markets.

Thousands of acres of fine oat-seed crops just couldn't be harvested ahead of the damaging weather which beset them. The Funk G Hybrid seed corn crop was fine--really great quality. And several of these newer G Hybrids have come through with flying colors. You must get better acquainted with these marvels of the whole hybrid industry...plant them and see for yourself.

For those crops in your regular rotation...or for any special crop job that may confront you this spring or summer...any pasture improvement program...let this Hoffman Seed Guide be of help. It comes to you to serve exactly that purpose.

You can place confidence in Hoffman Seeds as being clean, hardy, reliable. They will prove profitable to you--same as to thousands of other folks these past fifty years. Join the host of pleased users of Hoffman Seeds, this opening year of their second half-century. Please command us with your order. Thank you indeed.

Sincerely,



GROWERS • • EASTERN U. S. RESEARCH • •

FUNK G HYBRIDS



WHAT A MIRACLE ONE POUND OF *Hoffman* Quality LADINO SEED

WORKS ON A WHOLE ACRE OF GROUND

Yes, just one pound per acre, in most cases, does the job. And what a job! Ladino and its companion grasses find greatly increased usage each year—supplementing regular pastures on so many farms; completely replacing them on others. Grazing from the same acreage has often been doubled; sometimes more than doubled, and with the most palatable, richest of pasturage.

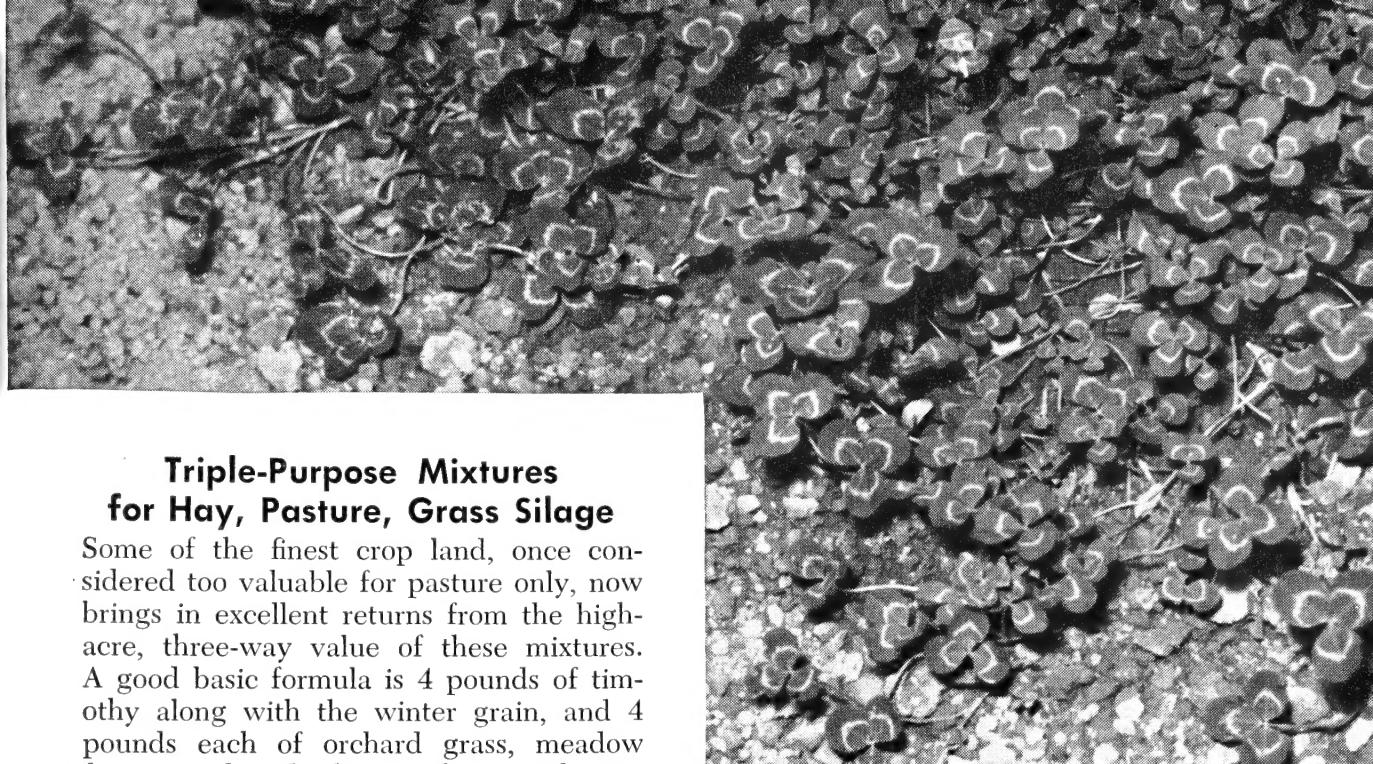
Ladino is a tall-growing, leafy form of white clover; spreads by runners (see

picture on opposite page). A perennial, extremely vigorous. Seed is very small, about 700,000 per pound, and if a uniform seeding can be made, one pound to the acre is usually sufficient. Now here's one word of caution; Ladino seed looks exactly like ordinary white clover seed. There is no true Ladino sold at bargain prices. In Ladino, as in all farm seeds, Hoffman patrons know they get the true type. This fine quality seed can truly work a miracle on your pasture acres . . . get started with Ladino now!

High-Production Pasture

Most authorities now feel that some Ladino should be included in EVERY pasture mixture. Along with one pound of Ladino, 2 or 3 pounds of alsike are often included to help thicken the stand the first year. Where alfalfa does well, 5 or 6 pounds is often advisable; where alfalfa is unreliable, 3 or 4 pounds red clover may be added. The grass to sow in a Ladino mixture is important. Orchard grass has become probably its most popular partner. If kept down early by cutting or grazing, remains palatable and makes a lot of growth during the hot dry months. Four or five pounds is the usual seeding rate. Tall meadow oat grass, 6 to 8 pounds per acre, may be a little more palatable, but does not stand grazing as well. Brome grass, at 8 to 10 pounds per acre, makes a very palatable mixture; however, is slower to recover after grazing and the Ladino may tend to get ahead of it. Meadow fescue has been used successfully on moist, fertile soils. The use of 8 pounds reed canary is sometimes suggested on situations too wet for other grasses. Four or five pounds of timothy is sometimes included in mixtures; however, timothy does not stand grazing well and makes very little growth in hot, dry weather.





Triple-Purpose Mixtures

for Hay, Pasture, Grass Silage

Some of the finest crop land, once considered too valuable for pasture only, now brings in excellent returns from the high-acre, three-way value of these mixtures. A good basic formula is 4 pounds of timothy along with the winter grain, and 4 pounds each of orchard grass, meadow fescue and red clover, along with one pound of Ladino in the spring. On poorer, wet soil, 3 pounds alsike can be added to advantage. On fertile, well-drained soil, 5 pounds alfalfa may be added.

Replenishing Old Stands

Ladino and suitable grasses do a good job of "pasture renovation" where poor, thin sods are disced thoroughly and re-seeded after adequate liming and fertilization. Also, Ladino and grasses can often be introduced into thin alfalfa stands, without plowing, by harrowing and seeding in spring, or after cutting.

With Hay Seedings

One pound of Ladino to the acre along with the regular clover and timothy seedings for hay has been successful in some northern areas. After the first year, makes hay, and excellent pasture after haying.

Ladino Poultry Ranges

Being high in proteins and vitamins, Ladino makes a fine range. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 pounds rye grass, 8 pounds orchard grass, 4 pounds alsike, and 2 pounds Ladino. In New York, good results have been obtained using 12 pounds Kentucky Blue and 2 pounds Ladino. Many other poultry formulas have proven very satisfactory.

Ladino Hog Pasture

Hogs make fine gains on Ladino pasture. Many users prefer a heavier proportion

This photograph shows only HALF the growth from one single Ladino seed. Illustrates the truly remarkable vigor these tiny seeds contain. Notice the creeping stems or "runners" it shows why good stands can be obtained from only one pound of Holtman genuine Ladino seed over an acre.

of clover for this purpose than for dairy pasture. Brome and timothy are the usual grasses in these mixtures.

PROPER CARE IS IMPORTANT. Dairymen have found Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions may require 8 to 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods to make new growth and build food reserves. Late fall grazing may be decidedly injurious if at all close.

No other legume recovers so quickly after mowing or grazing. Is good on drained land where alfalfa thrives; sometimes has come through where alfalfa could not. Ladino is not at its best on light, sandy soil.

Fertilizer is important. When seeding, apply 400 to 500 pounds of 4-12-4 or 3-12-6. Fertilize each year, September preferred, adding 300 to 400 pounds 0-14-7 or 0-12-12 annually. Manure and superphosphate is sometimes used as top-dressing; however, manure may tend to stimulate the grass in the mixture to the extent that it might crowd the Ladino unduly. Soil should contain a fair amount of lime—pH of 6 or higher for best results.

Hoffman
Quality

**DEPENDABLE
SINCE 1899**



FOR GOOD CLOVER, DEPEND ON THESE

Every successful farmer knows the importance of clean, hardy, suitable seed . . . especially the Clover and Alfalfa seed he sows. These two pages, and the next two, tell the facts about strains of these seeds that are well fitted to do your job—and do it profitably to you!

The day of customer shopping from one store to the other, asking: "How much is your clover seed?" . . . has passed. And rightly so. So much more important is the **RIGHT** kind of seed, from proper sources, adapted seed, cleaned and tested. The memory of good crops is so much more lasting than seed cost ever will be.

This year—let us together give this all-important subject very serious thought. Following paragraphs may contain some helpful suggestions.

ALSIKE CLOVER Merits More Use Than It Normally Gets

Where in all the realm of the Clovers is any that, year in and year out, will show up as favorably over such a wide area as will Alsike clover? It fights through most any weather situation. Produces fine hay. Survives so often, when most of its companion plantings almost disappear. Withstands acid soils quite well.

This year Alsike seed costs much less. Small seeded, it always "goes farther" at sowing time. Is dependable on wetter soils. Is a sure catch, not subject to usual clover sickness. This Hoffman Alsike seed is truly splendid quality. Use this hardy legume liberally this year. It deserves wider use, because of the dependable job it does . . . and this year's low-cost seed should widen its use greatly. Sow this super-clean, hardy Hoffman Alsike seed.

RED CLOVER of the QUALITY Your Requirements Demand

Happily for everybody, this year's cost on splendid-quality red clover seed is under that of a year ago. And Hoffman stocks comprise strictly top-quality Red Clover.

THE BACKBONE OF GOOD FARMING, CLEAN, TIME-PROVEN SEED STRAINS

The right kind of seed has so much to do with getting a good stand of clover. Hoffman customers expect and get, truly the choice of the available seed. Seed from dependable sources. Tested seed, that shows freedom from foul weeds. And seed of sound growth. True, this requires constant watching and most careful selection. But that's our job here . . . trying to supply you with the seed that will do your crop-job right.

Your reliance upon this Hoffman Quality clover seed, coupled with proper application of lime where needed, careful manuring and fertilizing—will provide your best sort of clover-crop insurance. Inoculation of seed just before sowing is another definite factor toward your top success.

"CUMBERLAND"—the Strain to Resist Clover Disease

This year affords the opportunity for more Hoffman patrons to sow Cumberland Red Clover seed than in former years. Arrangements have been made for a greater supply . . . certainly not a large one . . . quick orders are urged. Replacements may not be possible later.

"Cumberland" is a strain of Red Clover bred to resist attacks of "stem spot" (anthracnose) disease. It has met with increasing success among Hoffman patrons. One 4-year series of New Jersey tests averaged better than three tons of hay per acre, an increase of 19 to 32 per cent over other competing strains. With proper management, Cumberland was there shown capable of furnishing a good stand for two years of hay cutting after the seeding year. Its good yield and long life tend to increase its popularity—and greatly offsetting its extra cost.

Waste

At least 43 million tons of phosphorus, potassium, nitrogen (the principal ingredients of commercial fertilizer) are wasted in the United States each year through unchecked soil erosion.

"MAMMOTH" for Thinner Soil, Larger Growth, Longer Life

With this year's seed supply more liberal than sometimes, more acres may be sown to Mammoth (sometimes called Sapling) Clover. The following facts may be helpful to some patrons not yet acquainted with its merits.

Makes heavier top growth than regular red clover. Is preferred for the poorer, more sandy soils. Just one crop of hay can be harvested in a season, since it does not recover quickly. On the other hand, Mammoth is generally longer-lived than is the regular red clover. That may account for its presence in many pasture mixtures. Cultural methods are generally the same for both.

CLOVER NEEDS INOCULATION

Be sure to use Hoffman Inoculant on all clover sown on your farm . . . for better stands . . . greater soil-improvement value . . . good crops from less seed per acre. Nitrogen is the most expensive element in bought fertilizers . . . cheapest when added to the soil by inoculated clover and other legumes.

Hoffman Inoculant is a pure, live culture. Inoculate seed shortly before sowing.

Chop It Fine

Fine chopping is essential for good grass silage. Usually a one-fourth-inch cut is recommended, but a half-inch is satisfactory when the grass carries about 65 per cent moisture. Fine chopping is especially important for grass that is slightly overwilted or that is cut late. Many of the old silage cutters do not cut grass short enough for best results.

Alfalfa Tips

Preparation of a firm seedbed for alfalfa will save seed. Competition to alfalfa seedlings may be reduced by using the companion grain crop for pasture, hay, or silage. Lodging of the companion grain is the most serious threat to alfalfa seedlings; always use a lodging-resistant variety. Clipping in the seedling year is inadvisable unless the field is extremely weedy.

ALFALFA SEED CROP REPORTED SMALLEST IN 16 YEARS . . . ABOUT 30,000,000 LBS. UNDER LAST YEAR'S CONSUMPTION!

From the very first weeks of alfalfa seed harvest, the shortage became evident. Now with all areas threshed out, no improvement has shown up anywhere. Looks like early buyers will certainly fare best this time. Late ones could indeed be disappointed.

This is the year for all American farmers who need alfalfa seed, to play the rôle of "good neighbor" . . . in a very practical way. Namely, to "help the other fellow" who also needs alfalfa seed. Help him get some seed too, by using less seed yourself than the normal quantity per acre. Many times, more alfalfa seed is sown than is actually needed for the acreage being covered. Too close seeding is not always helpful to the success of the stand. Sharing of the limited seed supply will help everybody.

Don't overlook the many virtues of Ladino clover (pages 4 and 5). Consideration should be given to the help that might be available from that miracle legume. Ladino could in some cases help cut down the call for new seedings of alfalfa. It might help old alfalfa stands continue for still longer use.

Heavier use of the clovers . . . especially Alsike and Mammoth . . . could also help conserve the very short supply of alfalfa seed. Remember—the clovers used to do the whole job not many generations ago. They are still right up in the front line in valuable legumes, and still serve most valuable rôles on thousands of America's best farms. Looks like their cost may average much below that of alfalfa—thus affording a cash saving on seed bills.

"NORTHWEST" ALFALFA SEED (U. S. Verified Origin)

For around a third of a century, Hoffman Quality "Northwest" has been an assurance of heavy cuttings from long-lasting stands. Here is seed from states of the

Rocky Mountain area or similar cold sections; the U. S. Verified Origin tag coming to you on every bag. Seed that came from robust, sturdy parent plants . . . plants that had to be rugged enough to come through the exceptionally tough winters, the short seasons, and the other adverse conditions that are the rule rather than the exception in those areas.

This seed is from strains known to be dependable, heavy yielders of high-quality hay. Four and one-half and more tons of hay per acre don't cause the men who have been using this seed for years any surprise. Clean, thrifty stands, four, five years old, even older, have not been unusual. Large, vigorous root systems are produced, to resist cold winters, and to send up prolific growth in the summers.

In addition to the U. S. Verification tags, you are protected further by the rigid Hoffman requirements of quality, purity, and germination for each lot of seed to bear the Hoffman "Northwest" name. A limited supply of this fine seed is in Hoffman warehouses now; all from old reliable sources . . . there's just no telling how long the supply will last. To be assured of an alfalfa stand of which you can well be proud . . . get your order in NOW!

"CANADIAN VARIEGATED" ALFALFA

Happy to report that for the first time in several years a limited supply of this fine Canadian seed can be offered here. For half a century this alfalfa has been produced and sown successfully in many areas of Canada. Is usually considered about equal to "Grimm" in hardiness and production. Highly recommended where you have severe weather conditions to overcome. Folks in areas like New York State and similar latitudes find it very successful year after year. Clean seed, free of weeds. Tested and sound. Prompt orders urged.

"GRIMM-TYPE" ALFALFA (U. S. Verified Origin)

Here is a consistent producer of good crops . . . always classed among the leaders in hardy alfalfa. "Grimm" is tough; able to withstand wide weather extremes, especially in the North and at high altitudes. Crowns seem to set low, and roots often branch out to afford much protection . . . seems to pull through many winters that are hard on other alfalfas. Here is strictly top-quality, high-producing, clean seed . . . stocks are not large . . . recommend that "Grimm" users send their orders in at once!

STATE CERTIFIED GRIMM

Every bag is under supervision of its State Department from the field to you. It is sealed at the thresher, checked and resealed at every cleaning operation. Demands a premium with its assured genuineness as to variety. When in stock will be quoted on Price List.

KANSAS ALFALFA (U. S. Verified Origin)

Kansas alfalfa is known for its early vigor and heavy production . . . finding wide use

in rotations requiring two or three-year stands . . . gaining wider use in the East.

This year, Kansas seed is extremely scarce. The very limited supply here offered is of top quality, cleaned right, of vigorous germination. Instant orders urged!

INOCULATE ALFALFA . . . ALWAYS!

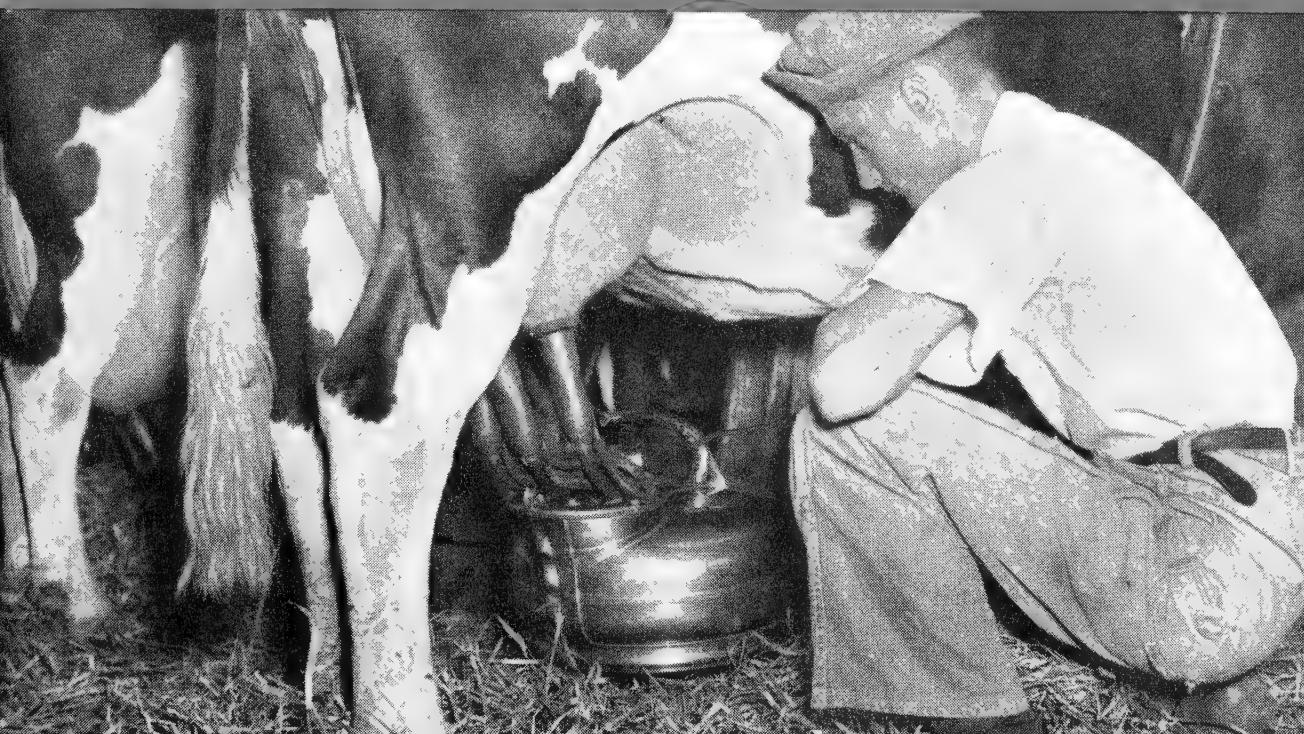
Neglect of proper inoculation helps cause alfalfa crop failures. Inoculation gives alfalfa extra vigor . . . the boost it needs for a head start in the race with weeds. Pays dividends not only from better alfalfa crops, but also extra dividends from better crops that follow on that soil. Increases protein content of alfalfa hay.

Cost is so low . . . its crop insurance value so high that you just can't afford not to use it. Order enough Hoffman Inoculant along with your alfalfa seed, and inoculate seed just shortly before sowing.

Last Cutting

The last cutting of alfalfa should always be made in time to allow it to grow and store root reserves in the fall. If cut too late, there is real danger of losing the stand by winter killing.

Hoffman
Quality HARDY ALFALFA AND CLOVER WILL
HELP KEEP YOUR HERD-PRODUCTION AT HIGH LEVELS



"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE"

If in Supply, Will Be a Good Buy

For many years this very popular blend . . . about half Red Clover, quarter Alsike clover, quarter Timothy . . . has been the choice of hundreds of Hoffman patrons. Proportions may vary slightly at times. Some bulks may carry a little alfalfa, sweet or other clovers. This Hoffman Economical Mixture is composed of various lots of seed sometimes harvested in this mixed condition, hence the lower cost and possible slight variations in formula. Always seed of sound growth—free from foul weed seeds. While in supply, will be quoted on Price List.

ALSIKE AND TIMOTHY (MIXED)

Ideal for Low Moist Soil

There is no question about the ability of these two grasses doing a good job when sown together. They form a fine team on low ground. Usual content of Alsike clover is right around the 20 per cent mark. Biggest question is that of supply. There is a strong possibility that seed of this combination may become exhausted before seeding time has passed. Very early orders are urged.

TIMOTHY SUPPLY VERY SHORT— May Not Cover All Needs

At this writing the total supply picture of Timothy seed looks even darker than at this season in 1934, the shortest timothy seed crop then on record. 1948's production was very seriously damaged. Add to that, the fact that the Nation's carry-over of timothy seed from the previous crop was much less than is normally the case.

There is no denial that Timothy seed is one of the most widely used of all grasses. With such a short supply, some changing from normal seeding plans may become necessary.

No need to here list the merits of Timothy. Just this one important statement . . . any timothy seed bearing the Hoffman tag will, as in former years, be of strictly highest quality available . . . the very choice of the crop.

Safety First

One of the very best ways to keep all farm "hands" active throughout the year is to keep them out of moving machinery.

SWEET CLOVER

A great soil builder. When turned under, adds much organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Also provides emergency pasture till other grazing areas are ready. Has been used to cover bare spots—thicken the stands on thin pastures . . . using 5 to 10 pounds with 15 pounds of Rye Grass.

Biennial strain, lasts two years. Planted in the spring, will make good growth by fall. Will reseed itself if left standing. Practice in the Central States is to sow it in the late summer. Thus does not get too large a root system before the following spring . . . makes not-too-large plants, furnishing quite good hay.

"YELLOW-BLOSSOM TYPE" SWEET CLOVER

Aggressive; hardy. In many cases, can be profitably substituted this year for the scarcer and higher-priced white sweet clover.

A perennial, with a smaller top growth than the white blossom strains. Grows 2 to 3 feet the first year, higher the second. Finer stems; many prefer it as hay or for pasture.

Feed Alfalfa Fields

A three-ton crop of alfalfa hay takes from the soil phosphorus and potash equal to 1,000 pounds of 0-5-12 fertilizer. Extra amounts are also used to grow the plants' roots. Still more of these nutrients are fixed by the soil, and so can't be used by the alfalfa. So—don't let alfalfa starve to death . . . many alfalfa growers find it profitable to apply at least 600 to 800 pounds of 0-12-12 or similar fertilizer in the spring.

Ladino for Pigs

In a Penn State test, pigs on ladino clover out-gained other lots on orchard grass and in dry lot. Average daily gains were: 1.17 pounds, ladino; 1.05 pounds, orchard grass; 1 pound, dry lot. Pigs on the clover were more uniform and had a better finish.

Grass With Alfalfa

The sowing of brome, timothy, orchard grass, or other grasses with alfalfa has many advantages . . . the productive period of the field is prolonged; grasses tend to minimize winter heaving of alfalfa; chances of obtaining a full stand are increased, as thin spots may be occupied with grass; the denser soil coverage decreases erosion and weed troubles; the grass root systems help increase soil organic matter content; grass hastens the curing process in making hay; cattle consume more of the mixture because it is more palatable.



WHO WOULDN'T SMILE? ...WITH HIS BARN FULL OF GOOD OATS TO FEED

Just like money in the bank—isn't it? . . . The fact that already stored in your barn is a supply of mighty desirable feed. A supply that can be used for several purposes. Feed that you have produced yourself. Feed that's ready to take the place of many a ton of high-cost commercial feed that otherwise you would have to buy for cash.

So often in the past the big problem has been to get the crop. First, to accom-

plish seeding at the proper time. Then, await nature's assistance in the production of the crop . . . and hope for her indulgence in the form of proper weather for proper harvesting.

Bearing a heavy share of the entire responsibility is the seed to be sown . . . its quality . . . its source . . . its merit. The next two pages should be of great help to you on this all-important Seed Oat question. Please let them serve you.

THIS TEAM OF OATS VARIETIES WILL WIN ON ANY FIELD DEMANDING TOP YIELD

In looking through any catalog, a careful study of all varieties offered should be made. The oats here described are those that from experience are felt best suited to fulfill the needs of our farm friends. All are fine producing strains . . . give each one your consideration . . . make your choice . . . and ORDER EARLY.

"CLINTON" OATS

The seed supply situation in "Clinton" oats has changed considerably since Hoffman first offered this splendid oats variety only two years ago. At that time, Clinton seed was extremely scarce, very high in price, and had to be distributed in very limited quantities. Now so-called Clinton oats are available from any number of sources . . . at widely varying prices.

Seed quality varies widely, too . . . this year especially. We have been offered numerous lots of Clinton oats . . . even some lots bearing state certification . . . that were several degrees off in quality. Oats crops in a great many areas of the country this year hit bad harvest weather and were badly weather stained. Several lots offered by some would-be suppliers, when tested, show quite unsatisfactory germination.

Great care has had to be exercised here to purchase only top-quality Clinton seed this year. You as a buyer, to be assured of good seed, will do well to shy away from "bargain" offers in Clinton oats . . . stick to a reputable source that you know is offering you good seed. The Clinton oats here offered you represents the best seed available to us from this year's crop . . . it's seed that will please you and pay you!

Clinton is very resistant to root-rot-blight (Helminthosporium), the disease which knocked out Vicland. It also carries high resistance to certain rusts which often seriously hurt many old varieties. Its superiority is based on its background of breeding and selection. Clinton combines the disease resistance and other good points of D-69 and Bond, the varieties from which the original cross was made.

Clinton is very stiff in the straw . . . has stood up well under practically all conditions . . . has good length straw. Usually stands well for a week or more after the grain is first ripe enough for safe storage . . . very little shattering in the field. Normally Clinton is not ready until wheat harvest is over . . . certainly desirable.

Is a yellow oat with a low hull and high "meat" percentage; feeding value is high. Weight per bushel has been consistently high. Clinton stools well; some folks feel they can safely use less seed than with other varieties.

Everywhere these past two years, yields from these Hoffman "Clinton" oats have been truly remarkable. Throughout the entire Hoffman area, over a wide range of soil types and levels of fertility . . . under most every kind of weather conditions . . . in official tests and actual farm experience . . . Clinton leads the field. It will surely turn in a splendid performance on YOUR farm!

For finest crop results with Clinton oats, as with any other farm crop, you must start with the best seed obtainable. And here for you now are selected crops of strictly top-quality Clinton oats . . . clean, pure, heavy, extra-vigorous seed. The Hoffman tag on the Clinton oats you sow assures you of seed with yieldability that will mean extra profits from your oats fields next summer . . . order your supply of Hoffman "Clinton" oats TODAY!

"MOHAWK" OATS

"Mohawk" is a new variety closely related to "Clinton" and having much the same desirable characteristics. Was developed in New York . . . has done very well there and in northern Pennsylvania . . . highly recommended by New York authorities. Is resistant to leaf blotch and blight, crown and stem rust. Exceptionally stiff straw . . . can be left stand until fully ripe with little risk of going down.

Stocks of "Mohawk" are limited . . . prompt orders urged. Pure, healthy, vigorous seed is assured you, although the color of all lots may not be extremely bright.

Many oats crops in those areas where Mohawk seed is grown were weather stained to some extent this year . . . nevertheless this is seed that has the ability to produce a fine oats crop for you, and after all that's what both you and ourselves want.

"AJAX" OATS

"Ajax" is a heavy-yielding, early-maturing oat variety originating in Canada. Has desirable straw stiffness. Has come through to make good crops in spite of attacks by stem rust, leaf blotch, blight and crown rust. Has been a good yielder in the Penn State tests for a number of years; did especially well this past season. Has also been consistently one of the top yielders in New Jersey tests; in 1946 topped the list there, yielding 8.6 bushels more per acre than its closest competitor.

Based on its past record, "Ajax" should certainly enjoy wider popularity in this section during the coming years. Seed offered here is of true type . . . bright, heavy, well cleaned . . . will serve you well.

SWEDISH TYPE OATS

(Variety Unknown)

Here is the oats that through many years has been pleasing those Hoffman customers who want the lower-cost seed. Medium to early maturity. Firm, tall straw. Good yieldability. This seed is generations from original importations; therefore to comply with regulations, the words "Variety Unknown" are included in this description.

"CERESAN" TREATMENT for Oats, Barley, Wheat

It pays to treat all grain; even where there is no sign of disease on the seed, or in the previous crop. Don't gamble with stripe and seedling blight, covered or black loose smut, or seed rotting by soil fungus. "Ceresan" offers you control of these profit-robbing diseases.

Cost is very low . . . you will profit by its use on all oats, barley, and wheat that you sow.





NOTHING LIKE A GOOD WASTING OF TOPSOIL CROP FOR TURNING

Hoffman
Quality

RYE GRASS SEED CLEAN—TESTED—SOUND

Cutting down erosion and saving the soil is a vital subject . . . will continue to grow in importance. The use of cover crops is one of the easiest, cheapest, and most important phases in a soil-saving program. And Rye Grass has really justified its position as today's No. 1 cover crop.

Rye grass certainly helps conserve and build our soil. Provides a ground cover to take the impact of raindrops. With its mass of valuable top growth, its many long leaves, plus its wonderful fibrous root system, adds organic matter to the soil equal to that in many tons of manure. Improves soil permeability, so rain is absorbed, not shed. Is truly the effective cover. And really a versatile crop, too . . . following are some of its major uses . . . put it to use wherever possible in your farming program.

In Corn as a Cover Crop

No corn field should be without the protection of Hoffman Rye Grass. About 24 pounds (1 bushel) per acre, usually sown at the last cultivation. Helps discourage

weeds. Goes a long way toward stopping soil washing, often too severe in corn fields. Adds much valuable humus when turned under. Valuable as extra fall and spring pasture, too. Except for almost complete absence of moisture, Hoffman Rye Grass provides a sure cover crop.

There'll be no costly soil loss from your corn field when it has a good cover of Rye Grass as shown in the corn field photograph on the opposite page. The cost of this protection is so low . . . be sure to order enough for all your corn acreage.

For Potato Growers

Discing last year's potato fields in the spring and sowing six pecks oats, 10 lbs. rye grass, 10 lbs. red clover, gives good results. The rye grass comes on fast. After the oats is combined, the clover competes with the rye grass in the warmer period. Next spring, makes a lot of organic matter to turn under for potatoes.

Improving Pastures

Ten pounds rye grass and 2 pounds Ladino per acre has been helpful in "doctoring up" old pastures. Useful, too, as a nurse grass in many pasture mixtures . . . each year finds new uses in mixtures.

Helpful in Gardens

Is often used after early vegetable crops; many disc or harrow the ground shallow and broadcast 20 to 25 pounds per acre. Some also practice seeding between rows of late vegetables at last cultivation.

Rye Grass in Orchards

Its place here is becoming more and more established. In New Jersey, a mixture of rye grass and vetch is sometimes used. Many folks sow in the orchard to gain extra pasture in the spring, then disc under to feed tree roots.

COVER OF RYE GRASS TO PREVENT AND PROVIDE AN EXCELLENT UNDER

Valuable Extra Pasture

Many folks are only beginning to recognize the pasture value of rye grass in stock feeding. After a good growth has been attained, pasturing will not hurt its cover crop value. Makes fine forage for pigs and other animals, but supplementary protein must be supplied in the grain ration. In one test, pigs pastured on rye grass gained 1.14 pounds daily when full fed a 12 per cent protein ration (corn, 87.5 pounds; tankage, 6 pounds; soybean oil meal, 6 pounds; and salt, .5 pound).

You'll Want the Best

Hoffman Rye Grass is cleaned and re-cleaned, 99 per cent or better purity. Strongest growth. Finest on the market. Weeds don't make desirable cover crops—sowing clean, vigorous Hoffman Rye Grass helps crowd them out. Cost is low . . . truly pays its way many times over.

Soil Saving

Here's a fact that bobbed up recently in a Pennsylvania Experimental Station test. Forty pounds of rye grass seed saved seven tons of good top-soil when it was used to start a cover crop in a corn field test.

Pasture Yields

Yield figures on a "dry matter" basis for different pasture mixtures in one test in New Jersey were as follows: orchard grass-ladino, 7,268 pounds per acre; brome grass-ladino, 6,555 pounds per acre; tall oat-ladino, 4,584 pounds per acre; and blue grass-white clover, 2,594 pounds.

Cover Crops

Cover crops are not the complete solution to all organic matter or other soil problems, but neither is any other one thing. Their use where they fit is just one more link in the chain of good soil management.

Imagine new Funk G Developments

MEAN MORE CORN FOR YOU ••• WHEREVER YOU FARM

This is a special message to folks who thought just because they were planting hybrid corn, they were getting ALL the yield they could expect. This is the fulfillment of our promise to those who grow Funk G Hybrids—that they will always have the latest benefits of hybrid research in their corn fields.

New Funk G Hybrids with superior combinations of germ plasm are creating new yield standards—in quantity and quality—in all corn-growing areas in the East.

These new Funk G Hybrids are better than many previous hybrids, by wide

margins. Recall how the first hybrids surpassed old open-pollinated corn? In some areas, newcomers to the Funk G family have already been creating new records for several years. In other sections, new hybrid combinations are being introduced now, to produce corn like you never had before.

If you want fullest hybrid corn benefits here in the East, put your seed money in the Funk G Hybrid grown for you. For in these new Funk G Hybrid combinations there is proof—again and again—that

THE MAN WHO GROWS FUNK G HYBRIDS IS ALWAYS AHEAD



You never saw hybrid ears like these before. This young Lancaster Countian (Pa.) is holding evidence of the big yield his dad harvested from his new Funk G Hybrid (one of its inbreds was from a line out of his old favorite Lancaster County Sure Crop).



know thousands already upland, throughout New York State. In other upland, years ago, folks the value of these new Funk G Hybrids. A few years ago, they're now areas where just a few years ago, they're now short-season sure of any major yield, they ever thought possible. weren't even sure bigger than they getting yields bigger than they



Folks to the south will be interested in this new blight-resistant Funk G Hybrid specially developed for long seasons and good soils. This Shenandoah Valley Virginian says in all his years of farming he never even saw a crop like his new Funk G Hybrid produced for him.





From these Hoffmann come new and better

Maybe, as you read that unprecedented announcement on the preceding pages, you asked yourself, "Why is it that Funk is producing so much better hybrids? How can these people be so sure it's better than anything I've ever grown?"

You'll find your answer in the Hoffmann Proving Ground Research Program, under direction of "Les" Hug, that has never stopped operating since Hoffmann brought hybrid corn to the East. These Hoffmann research plots, located in every corn-growing area in the East, are paying off. Out of these Proving Grounds (like the one above) have come these new Funk G Hybrids, tailor-made to do a better job in every area than any corn ever did before.

First, these plots helped determine exactly what was needed to get better corn in each locality. Second, these plots have tested hundreds of hybrid combinations, selecting the most promising for further trial and improvement. Third, they proved—before a single pound of seed corn was offered any Hoffmann customer—that the best Funk G Hybrid combination was

better than any corn used in that area.

Here is one of the outstanding differences between Hoffmann Funk G Hybrids and all other hybrids being grown in the East. Through the combined research efforts of Funk and Hoffmann, Funk G Hybrids are built to specification to meet your needs on your farm. That's why the man who grows Funk G Hybrids is always ahead—in crib corn or silage—in good years or bad. And this is why when you grow Funk G Hybrids you'll always be staying ahead. Ahead today—with these new hybrids built for you. Ahead tomorrow with new hybrids that are already being made-to-measure in Hoffmann Proving Grounds in every area.

Look at the actual corn in this chopped silage . . . evidence of the higher feed value in this new Funk G type silage. (More feed per ton of green weight.)





Proving Grounds Funk G Hybrids for YOU

BETTER CRIB CORN

Add to the outstanding characteristics that have already distinguished Funk G Hybrids, new advantages that have come out of this research program. Big ears—the biggest hybrid ears you ever saw in your area. Deep kernels that mean more bushels shelled corn per acre. Blight resistance. Corn borer resistance. Drought resistance. Ears low on the stalk for mechanical picking. These are the *new* things that are enabling Funk G Hybrids to give you greater quantity and greater quality in your corn crop.



What a satisfaction to get load after load of big, deep kernelled ears as your reward for your efforts and to be able to count on such crops when you start out in the spring.

There goes the last of the best silage crop this Pennsylvania farmer ever grew. Best in weight. Best in real nutritive value. That's why so many scientifically operated dairy farms grow nothing but Funk G silage today.

BETTER SILAGE CORN

Hoffman Proving Grounds have always paid special attention to better silage. Now there are new special silage hybrids grown for every area in the East. *And these Funk G Hybrids have completely revolutionized silage feeding.* Instead of the "bean poles" of years ago, you have heavy leafy succulent fodder that runs up high tonnage per acre with more actual corn to the total green weight in every ton. With this silage, you can save money on your grain feeding the whole year.



Be Sure You're
in on this
Better Corn!



ORDER YOUR FUNK G SEED NOW!

Last November we made our first real announcement of these new Funk G Hybrids to Hoffman customers. At the time this page is being written, the orders pouring in have greatly exceeded the early bookings of the 1948 season.

So . . . don't delay getting in *your* order for these better Funk G Hybrids. If you are already a Funk G grower, tell us the G number that was selected for you and the results you got from it. If you have never grown Funk G Hybrids before, don't be too easily satisfied with the results you

have been getting. If you are skeptical, plant half your acreage in the Funk G Hybrid bred for you, and see the difference right in your own fields. Fill in the information on the order blank, that will tell "Les" Hug and his research men the conditions on your farm. Be sure to state whether your seed is wanted for husking or ensilage. In all cases, we will send you the G hybrid combination that many years of experience has shown will give you the best results on your farm. And don't overlook the saving in seed cost discussed below.



SAVE ON SEED COST

Because each grain on a Funk G seed ear, regardless of shape, carries exactly the same germ plasm within—each grain will produce exactly the same fine ear—same fine grain on that ear. Whether you plant "Flat" kernel seed, or "Round" kernel seed. And make just as much corn!

"Round-type" kernel seed costs less than "Flat." Plant "Rounds"—save money! Planter plates required to properly plant any kernel type of Funk G seed are now available. The number of correct plate is marked on each bag. All you do to make this saving is . . . use the proper plate (same as you must also do to plant "Flat" kernels accurately). Price List quotes all kernel types of Funk G seed . . . all of IDENTICAL YIELDABILITY!

ARE YOUR PASTURE ACRES PAYING THE PROFIT YOU DESERVE FROM THEM?

Properly managed, good pasture is the least expensive source of good dairy feed. Every acre should be made to produce its maximum of grazing. The high-quality pasture seeds listed on these pages are the foundation for a clean, heavy-producing pasture. They will do their part to help make milk checks bigger, increase livestock weight, better poultry returns.

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURE (HIGHLAND)

Heavy-producing mixture blended after long observation of the various grasses over the Eastern territory. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands on well-drained, hilly or rolling land. Contains blue grasses, red top, orchard grass, some timothy, Ladino, proper amounts of other clovers, and fescues or rye grasses. Sow spring or fall at rate of 25 to 32 pounds per acre.

(LOWLAND)

A special blend adapted for low, wet places. Includes some Reed Canary, and increased portions of Alsike, Herd Grass—other seeds that thrive in low areas. Highest quality seeds only.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The leading pasture grass for good soils in most Eastern sections; perhaps the hardiest of perennial grasses. Prefers sweet soil; responds quickly to phosphate and lime. Growth rarely exceeds two feet. Sow 30 to 35 pounds per acre. Is a slow grower; best sown with quicker-growing seeds. These take hold and are replaced by the Kentucky Blue to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

RED TOP

One of the surest grasses to catch and make pretty good growth under almost any soil condition, wet or dry, rich or poor, sweet or sour. Palatability is low, hence is used chiefly in mixtures along with other grasses. Is vigorous, drought resisting, makes a coarse, loose turf. Seed very scarce, extremely high priced now.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS

A good grass in pasture mixtures on fertile, moist soils, since it establishes itself quickly and makes a lot of growth in a short time. Usually crowded out over a period of time by the Kentucky Blue. Quick, rich grazing; can be cropped close.



WELL-MANAGED PASTURES CAN PROVIDE A FINE RETURN . . . PASTURE IS A CROP AND AN IMPORTANT FACTOR ON ANY FARM

MEADOW FESCUE

This grass is very much at home under low, wet situations. Sometimes used with Ladino on wet land. Starts early in the spring; stays green late in the fall. Root system is deep; stands drought well. Palatable. Useful in many good pasture mixtures.

ORCHARD GRASS

Since "married" to Ladino, this grass has won back the admiration of many folks who once disliked it. Will grow almost anywhere except on poorly drained land. One of the best grasses for poor, dry soils.

A heavy producer, it makes a palatable, leafy growth in early spring and in late fall; probably will make more growth during the hot, dry summer months than any other permanent grass. If mowed or kept grazed down well early in the season, will not become coarse and unpalatable.

Orchard is highly useful with Ladino for grazing. The first growth is often cut for hay or grass silage, and makes a lot of excellent pasture later. Four to seven pounds of orchard along with one pound of Ladino seems a good basis for a pasture formula. Some use a few pounds of red or alsike clover and timothy to help fill in during the first year. On good soil, alfalfa is often included to advantage. Sowing too much orchard could crowd the clover too severely. As an intensively grazed or supplementary pasture for July and August, the Orchard Grass-Ladino combination is truly unbeatable.

CANADA BLUE GRASS

Useful mainly on land too poor and dry for Kentucky Blue. Forms thin sods; not a heavy producer. Included in many poor-land mixtures.

CREEPING RED FESCUE

Mainly useful in lawns; adapted to dry and shady places. Tough and unpalatable as pasture. Chewing's fescue is another type used chiefly in lawns and athletic fields.

"ALTA" (TALL) FESCUE

This grass has become more widely known in recent years. Is taller growing and produces a heavier and somewhat coarser growth than Meadow Fescue. Is resistant to rusts. Grows vigorously under either wet or dry conditions. Stays green late in the fall, but sometimes turns yellow in midsummer.

Stands up under hard usage; has been found very valuable on airports and athletic fields. Is not as palatable to livestock as some of the other grasses, but its vigorous growth has brought its recommendation in many pasture formulas.

REED CANARY GRASS

The main advantage of reed canary is its ability to grow in very wet places, even in standing water and when flooded for some time. It also has been successful on dry land; however, any of the dry-land grasses are more desirable there. It often does help in converting swampy ground into worth-while grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 pounds reed canary and 1 pound Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam. Is a perennial, stems spread underground. Makes a tough sod; growth is coarse and not too palatable.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

Has been used with Ladino for pasture; stands up better than orchard grass and is not so leafy, so does not crowd the Ladino so much, but does not survive long under close grazing. Has wonderful ability to make crops on poor, dry, sandy land. Seed is light and chaffy; must be sown separately.

Special Purpose Mixtures

Nowadays, many folks want special pasture mixtures for specialized uses in their pasture programs. Hoffman facilities include modern seed-mixing machinery . . . we will be glad to "make to order" any special formula that suits your purposes best. Nothing but the best seed will be used.

BROME GRASS—"LINCOLN" TYPE

Rapidly gaining in popularity. A vigorous, deep-rooted grass; grows about as tall as timothy, but is more leafy, has a distinctive, russet brown, spreading head. Hardy and long lived, but much slower than timothy to become established . . . seldom becomes conspicuous or productive until the second year. Spreads by underground rootstocks or roots; grows on a wide variety of soils, but needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on poor acid soils are poor.

Is one of the most palatable grasses. Makes a fine mixture with alfalfa, valuable for either hay or pasture, or both. The first crop is sometimes cut for hay, and the second growth pastured. Usual seeding rate is about 10 pounds alfalfa and 8 to 10 pounds brome. Red clover and timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth.

Has also been fine with Ladino for pasture; around 10 pounds of brome with 1 pound Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy, close grazing, but furnishes excellent summer pasture if grazing is controlled.

One precaution: use only adapted seed, this "Lincoln" type. The more northern-grown seed, sometimes sold at lower prices, doesn't do well here.

HOW TO SOW: Don't mix brome with other grass seeds. Must be sown separately; its large size will choke seeder, prevent uniform seeding. Most men mix their brome with the fertilizer and sow through the fertilizer compartment of the grain drill. Some mix the brome with wheat, barley, or oats and sow through the grain compartment; must be stirred frequently to keep the seeds well mixed. On many small areas the seed has been broadcast by hand. Shallow sowing is important; not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch depth, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is better. Cultipacking after sowing firms soil; gives seed a better start.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

This deep-rooted, drought-resistant perennial legume has done well in New York State under a wide variety of soil condi-

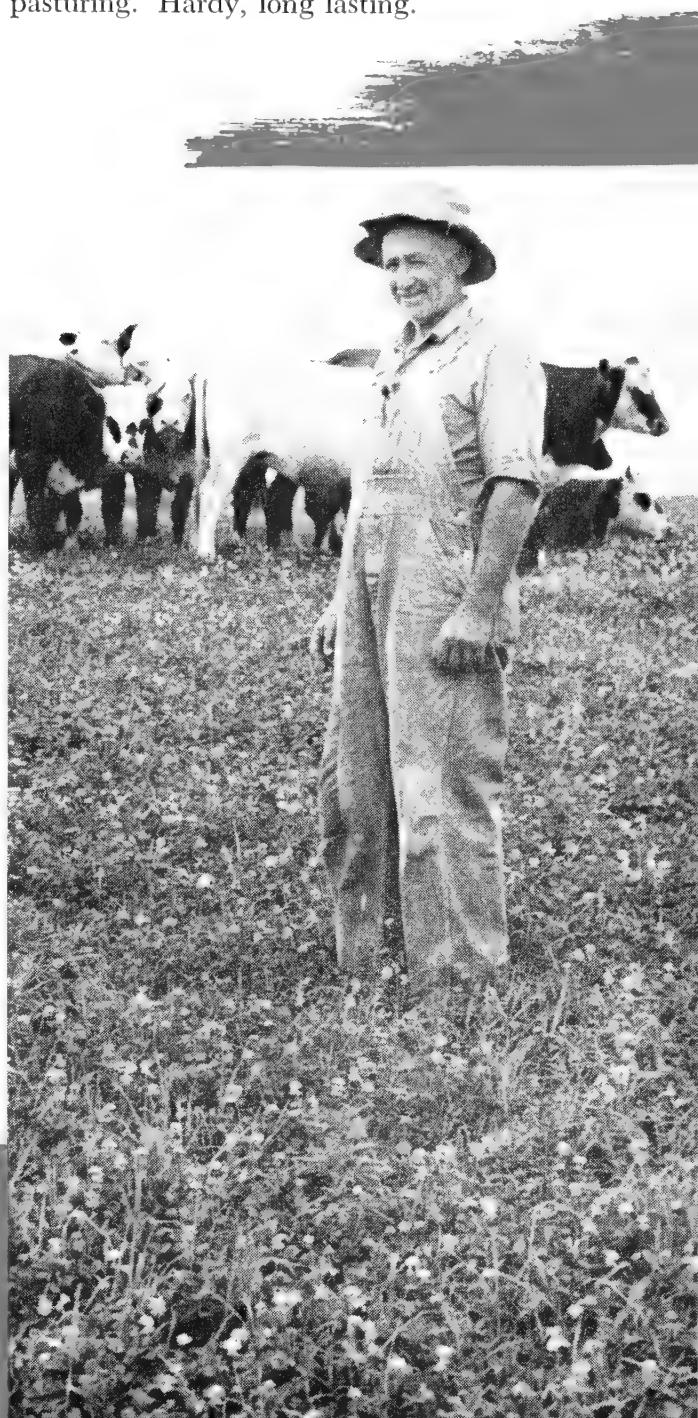
tions. Popular with pasture grasses; has been used for hay on the poorer soils. Usually seeded in the spring; starts very slowly. Inoculate.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

A low grower, spreading, long lasting. Its merits are known by all. Is palatable and nutritious, high in protein. Withstands trampling and close grazing. Useful in both pastures and lawns.

WILD WHITE CLOVER

Originated in England. Compared to White Dutch, it has smaller leaves, stems, and flower heads. Withstands very close pasturing. Hardy, long lasting.



Hoffman Quality **SOYBEANS**

**FOR HIGH-PROTEIN HAY, PASTURE,
SILAGE . . . FOR HEAVY BEAN YIELDS**

Soybeans are playing an important part in the present-day farm feed program. They are valuable for hay. The beans have a high-protein content . . . the meal makes an excellent base for mash. May be used in with corn silage or also fed as pasture. Combined with oats, sudan grass, millet, or sorghum, they offer a wide variety of nutritious feeds.

"WILSON BLACK" SOYS

Here is the most popular bean of the East for hay purposes. Makes a great growth of slender stems, sometimes five feet on good ground, three to four feet even on poorer soil. Yields of two to four tons of high-protein hay per acre are common. Its rich growth makes it an excellent pasture variety, too.

Will mature the beans in lower Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and to the South; has produced up to around 30 bushels per acre in good seasons. Some folks use it to plant in with their corn.

The nitrogen produced by inoculated soybeans helps the corn crop, and the resulting ensilage is high in feeding value.

Other varieties have come and gone, but "Wilson's" still lead the field where soybean hay is wanted.

"LINCOLN" SOYS

This newer variety, developed in Illinois, enjoys wide popularity through the Midwest, and has rapidly come to the front here in the East, too. Has been almost universally approved by extension authorities; is gaining a larger host of farmer-boosters every year from widely scattered sections, from widely different soils and conditions.

One writer calls "Lincoln" the most outstanding of all soybean varieties yet introduced. It certainly has become the leading yellow bean variety in this area, and must be given highest credit for its fine yield record.

One outstanding quality is the manner in which it stands up. Produces better quality beans. In tests, often averages 8 per cent more oil, with a higher iodine number than other beans of the same maturity. In some regional tests, "Lincoln" led the field by nearly 6 bushels per acre.

Finest quality seed is here for you . . . cut your bean production costs by getting more yield from the same acreage.



ALWAYS INOCULATE SOYBEANS

Soybean seed should definitely be inoculated every time. In addition to yield benefits, protein content is higher with inoculation. Soybeans not inoculated take the nitrogen they need from the soil; but well-inoculated beans can take about 300 pounds of nitrogen per acre from the air, thus increasing soil fertility.

In tests, inoculation of seed has meant an increase of $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of hay and almost 12 bushel bean yield per acre. Don't take a chance. Your soybean crop will pay much better when Hoffman Inoculant is used. Cost is so low . . . returns great!

"EARLYANA" SOYS

This newer early yellow variety was first offered to Hoffman friends just three years ago. Since that time, it has been fast gaining popularity by virtue of its early maturing ability and its good bean yields.

"Earlyana" is the earliest soybean variety certified by Illinois, and the earliest listed here. Is sufficiently early to precede wheat in a great many sections. Grows medium to tall in height. Semi- whip-like in growth. Lower branches and pods well off the ground. Stands up quite well until beans are ripe. Seldom shatters. Good bean quality. Composition: 43 to 45 per cent protein, 19.5 to 21 per cent oil. Iodine number of oil is 129 to 131.

The seed supply of "Earlyanas" is limited. Each year we have not been able to secure a sufficient quantity to last through the spring season, and have had to disappoint those folks who did not order theirs early. These beans merit a trial on your farm; order your needs early.

"CAYUGA—SENECA"

Cayuga (black) and Seneca (yellow) are both early maturing types, developed in New York and often used there. Not as heavy producers as the later types. In favorable seasons, can be harvested in time for seeding fall grain. If in stock, price list will quote.

MIXED SOYBEANS

Sometimes we are able to offer as "Mixed Soybeans" certain lots which are not free enough from other varietal mixtures to meet Hoffman standards. These beans are well cleaned, of sound germination, and can be offered at a saving in seed cost. Often useful for hay or silage purposes. If available, will be quoted on price list.

Soybean Hay for Sows

In Pennsylvania Experiment Station tests, ground soybean hay was a little better than alfalfa in rations of nursing sows. Pigs from sows receiving soybean hay were a little heavier at birth and weaning. Sows ate one pound a day more feed than those on alfalfa. Legume roughage saved grain and conserved high-protein feed, and increased rate of pig gain.

Fertilizer Pays

Over a 20-year period in the Jordan Fertility Plots at Penn State, the per acre value of all crops where no fertilizer was applied was \$43.94. Where 24 pounds of phosphoric acid was applied on alternate years, the net value of crops minus the cost of fertilizer was \$64.53; 48 pounds, \$74.27; 72 pounds, \$83.14; and 96 pounds, \$88.36 . . . ample proof that fertilizing is a paying proposition.

Sudan Extra!

An extra advantage to Sudan grass pasture in addition to late summer production was recently established in Ohio tests. Milk samples showed that carotene and vitamin A contents were markedly increased when cows were put on Sudan.

Words of Wisdom

"I have been considering the exhausted state of my fields and the decreasing fertility of farm lands everywhere. . . . How much more delightful to the mind is the task of improving the earth than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it."—George Washington.

Profitable Increase

In a 5-year test at the Pennsylvania Dairy Experimental Farm, near Montrose, applications of lime and fertilizer not only doubled the amount of grass produced, but for every dollar spent in liming and fertilizing, the result was the production of almost \$3 worth of additional milk.

Mow Stubble

Experiments are showing that combining wheat high can be detrimental to the clover seeding. In a test at the Ohio Station, the best and cleanest hay crop the following year was obtained when the stubble was clipped at normal mowing machine height immediately after harvest, and the straw and stubble raked up and removed.

Forging Ahead

The idea is frequently expressed that our soils have been badly abused during the war period to produce the additional food required. It is hard to see how this applies to northeastern farms. As a rule, the usual rotation was carried on; the usual amounts of manure were applied, while fertilizer applications were increasing about 50 per cent, and use of lime was probably doubled. In the main, agriculture seems to be going ahead satisfactorily and to the individual farmer belongs most of the credit.



LET ONE OF THESE SPRING-SOWN GRAINS PROVIDE SOME EXTRA HOME-GROWN FEED FOR YOU!

"WISCONSIN 38" BARLEY

The best-yielding strain of its type—grows smooth beards without the sharp barbs. The six-row type; very resistant to stripe disease, which badly injures some barleys. Grain matures early. Straw good. Useful nurse crop. Many stock feeders claim that barley is similar to corn in feeding value.

"ALPHA" (2-ROW) BARLEY

A good yielder, developed at New York experiment station and popular throughout New York and Northern areas. Has firm straw, nice grain. Hardy.

BUCKWHEAT

Yield is good, even on thin soils. Buckwheat will do very well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June and first half of July. A quick, sure emergency crop for other fields in case a bad spring ruins other earlier seedings.

Some folks use buckwheat to choke out weeds and grass. To tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. Applying 200 pounds superphosphate steps up yields maybe 5 to 8 bushels.

Buckwheat is often a help in solving feed-shortage problems. Also makes good flour. The middlings have a good protein content.

"HENRY" SPRING WHEAT

A heavy yielder, bred in Wisconsin. Seems to be most worthy of the spring wheat varieties yet developed. Resists attacks of rust. A good flour type. Adapted to those higher altitudes in the East where spring wheat is grown.

SPELTZ

A poor-land crop. Resists drought, rusts. Fed to cows, horses, cattle, hogs . . . sometimes mixed with bran shorts. Ripens medium early.

Prepare Land Ahead

When crops are planted on land that has been prepared well ahead of seeding, weed competition is reduced, moisture is conserved, and nitrates are developed to stimulate early and rapid seedling growth. The young plants extend their roots deep into the soil and become well established to withstand adverse weather later in the season.

Abundant Grazing

Sudan grass is most useful in providing abundant grazing at a time when producing cows need it most. An extra few acres seeded to Sudan about May 20 will keep up the milk flow in July and August, when a mid-summer drought would otherwise be certain to limit it. In New Jersey tests, a Sudan grass pasture provided 52 "cow grazing days" per acre at a time when the permanent pastures were least productive.

Hoffman Quality **SUDAN GRASS**

FOR QUICK PASTURE . . . QUICK HAY . . . TO KEEP UP MILK PRODUCTION DURING THE HOT, DRY SUMMER PERIOD

Supplementary pastures of Sudan Grass have been a good-paying proposition for many folks. The uneven habit of growth of regular pastures . . . heavy growth during spring and early summer; slow growth and danger of overgrazing during the hot, dry summer months; then a pick-up in growth again in the fall poses a real problem on many farms. A small acreage of Sudan coming along just at the time when regular pastures are least productive has been a life saver to many dairymen . . . does a splendid job toward maintaining a high level of milk production during July and August.

"SWEET" SUDAN

In several tests, when planted alongside regular Sudan, cows ate the Sweet Sudan first. Is sweet, juicy, palatable to livestock. Has definite disease resistance bred into it. Because later than regular Sudan, it provides more vegetative growth and remains green and growing longer. Has broader, more palatable leaves. Grows heavier and taller stalks. Has been gaining considerably more popularity in the last few years . . . must be doing its job.

VALUABLE CROPS ON SOUTHERN FARMS

"KOREAN" LESPEDEZA

Great southern hay and pasture legume. Will grow on poor, worn soils, and on land too sour to grow clovers. Popular from Delaware and Maryland south. Good soil enricher. An annual, killed by frost, but often reseeds itself. Drought resister. Sow 20-25 lbs. per acre; be sure to inoculate.

"SERICEA" LESPEDEZA

Perennial strain; lasts several seasons. Taller. Resembles alfalfa in habit of growth, but hay is more woody. Thrives on poor soils and in dry seasons. A real soil improver. Seed should always be inoculated.

"REGULAR TYPE" SUDAN

Valuable for dairy herds in a pinch when green pastures are needed quickly. Often useful for quick hay, too . . . sometimes used for silage.

Thirty to forty pounds per acre is usually sown. Often ready to cut 50 to 70 days after planting, ready to re-cut in another 50 days. Straight Sudan hay is almost equal in value to timothy. It is all leaf, no stem, growing 5 feet or taller, heavy stouter—stands well.

Some sow winter rye in the fall, pasture it until April, then sow Sudan on same ground for full-year pasture. Can be sown from corn planting time to August. Don't feed after frosts.

★ ★ ★

Sudan is usually seeded with grain drill set for 2 to 3½ pecks on the wheat side. 200 to 300 pounds of 0-14-7 or 2-12-6 will help stimulate growth. Do not graze until at least 14 inches tall . . . usually about 5 weeks or so after seeding.

Some men mix Sudan and soybeans for green feed; a bushel of soys with 12 to 15 pounds of Sudan. If desired, the Sudan seed can be mixed with the fertilizer to save one operation.

CRIMSON CLOVER

Valuable winter cover crop; grows on soil too poor for red clover, and is not particularly dependent on lime. Used for hay, pasture, and as a green-manure crop. Often useful in corn fields and orchards. Sown 20 pounds per acre, June to late August; matures following June. Be sure to inoculate seed.

COW PEAS

For pasture or hay, turning under or hogging down, on poor soil. Dare not be planted early. For hay or green feed, sow one bushel with 3 pecks golden millet, cut when in bloom. Seed should be inoculated.

SPECIAL PURPOSE CROPS

FOR EMERGENCY HAY, GREEN FEED, PASTURE, SILAGE, COVER CROP AND SOIL IMPROVEMENT

"JAPANESE" MILLET

Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Known as "Million-Dollar Grass." Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. For green feeding, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.

"GOLDEN" MILLET

Makes satisfactory leafy hay; in Pennsylvania yields good crops in from seven to nine weeks. Sow 3 pecks per acre (48 pounds per bushel). "Hungarian" Millet is used by some folks in more northern sections.

CANADA PEAS for Green Feed

For cattle, sheep, hogs. Growth is rapid, gives green feed when other seedings are just starting. Sow early, with oats. Oats support the vines—make a palatable combination. $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels each per acre. Drill peas 3" to $3\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Then drill oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" deep. Pasture when about one foot high. Feed gradually at first to avoid bloating. After cut, a new growth will appear.

RAPE for Quick Pasture

For sheep and hogs. Inexpensive, prolific. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in corn fields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

HOG PASTURE MIXTURE

Valuable as emergency pasturage; a quick-growing green feed—often ready in four weeks. Plant 70 pounds per acre, broadcast or with seeder, between June and August 1. Harrow in. Grows until frost, but will not winter. An abundant producer of flesh and fat, also of wool. For cattle, cut and haul to barn to prevent trampling.

"ATLAS" SORGO

Combines the desired qualities of a sweet forage sorghum with strong stalks . . . seeds may be used as a grain feed. Out-produces grain sorghum in forage, except when very dry.

Plants are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and grow 7 to 10 feet high. Harvest when the seeds are in the hard-dough stage with field ensilage cutter or corn-row binder. Unless dry, seed shallow. Plant with corn planter, using the smallest plates.

SORGHUM

Valuable for cattle feed as green forage or ensilage. Sometimes used along with soybeans to make fine silage. Unthreshed heads fed whole or ground—or threshed, and grain fed. Analyses of grain similar to corn. For Amber and (or) Orange type, see Price List.

HAIRY (WINTER) VETCH

Excellent for green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils, or where red clover fails. Usually sown in late summer or early fall. Be sure to inoculate. Plant along with a small amount of wheat or rye.

SPRING VETCH

Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring pastures. Makes good growth when planted in the spring.

COW HORN TURNIP

Improves soil, provides forage. Sometimes used in corn fields. Tops relished by sheep, hogs, poultry. Sow 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

Range Rules

Rules for maintaining a good ladino-grass poultry range: (1) Fertilize each year with 600 to 800 pounds of 0-12-12 or similar fertilizer. (2) Carry not more than 500 birds per acre. (3) Clip the range several times each year. (4) Reseed the bare spots around the shelters as soon as the pullets are taken from the range.

Hoffman Quality **SEED POTATOES**

"IRISH COBBLER"

Old reliable type. Early, heavy yielding. Delicious, mealy. Shallow eyes. Stores well. No other potato is used on as many farms . . . makes good yields of good potatoes. Finest Maine-grown seed.

"KATAHDIN"

Fine yielder, gaining in favor. Very mealy. Oval shaped, smooth, shallow eyes. Vines dark green—thick, heavy foliage. Matures a little before "Green Mountain."

"GREEN MOUNTAIN"

A late variety; good eating qualities, sound keeper. Always among the best-liked standard varieties. Keeps right up with the leaders.

MICHIGAN "RUSSET"

Seed produced by famous Tuber-Unit method that removes anything undesirable; further protected by the iron-clad rules of the Michigan State inspection service. A hardy grower, easy to harvest, good keeper, resistant to many diseases. Produces heavy yields every year.

"SEBAGOS"

One of the newer Maine varieties. Late, blight resistant. If sprayed, will continue to grow until frost, consequently greater yield. Many report Sebagos living through drought to make good crops after late rains.

Increase Your Potato Yields

With SEMESAN BEL

Diseases present in the soil can affect even the best seed potatoes and cut down yields. "Semesan Bel" offers you easy, low-cost control of Rhizoctonia, scab, and other soil-borne diseases.

Practical applications show an average yield increase of about 10 per cent. Costs only about 2 cents per bushel, one pound treating 60 bushels . . . simply quick-dip in solution and plant.

Don't let disease rob you of potato profits. Treat ALL seed, certified too.

• . . . FINEST, HEALTHY, HEAVY-YIELDING, CERTIFIED TUBER-UNIT SEED FROM CAREFUL GROWERS



FOR THE FAMILY TABLE OR AN EXTRA CASH MARKET CROP *Hoffman* Quality SWEET CORN

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM"

This great yellow hybrid gains many new users every year. A fine producer. Has made 25 to 40 per cent more whole-grain corn per acre than comparative regular corns. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Has yield, flavor. Recommended.

"GOLDEN BOUNTY"

A new yellow hybrid with a large ear, good kernel depth, good quality. Plant is tall, vigorous, ear carried high on stalk, very few suckers. Wilt resistant. Fine for freezing or canning. A coming variety.

"GOLDEN ROCKET"

A new, very early hybrid variety. Has few suckers, dark green foliage. Ears 7 to 7½ inches long; medium yellow, 10-12 rows, medium to wide kernel. A fine early market corn destined for wider use.

"LINCOLN"

A good mid-season hybrid. Seven to eight-foot stalks. Ears 12-14 rows, 7 to 8 inches long. Broad, bright yellow kernels. Fine table qualities. Resists drought and wilt.

"IOANA"

Good producing hybrid, highly resistant to wilt. Tall, broad leafed. Ears light yellow, splendid flavor. Takes adverse conditions well. Gaining wider use.

"EVERGREEN HYBRID"

A good white hybrid carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long, cylindrical, straight rowed, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

Protect Young Corn Plants—Use Crow Repellent for Field Corn and Sweet Corn

If your corn field is near a woods or where you have a bird or animal problem, Crow Repellent minimizes damage by crows, blackbirds, woodchucks, squirrels, and may save cost and labor of replanting. Easy to apply. Doesn't clog the planter. Non-poisonous.

"GOLDEN BANTAM"

Best known of all early yellow sweet corns. Outstanding 8-row type. Kernel wide, medium deep, quality excellent. Cob thin. An old favorite.

"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN"

The good old standby, main crop variety. Fine, sugary, white grains. Good size ears, 16 or more rows. Favorably known and widely used.

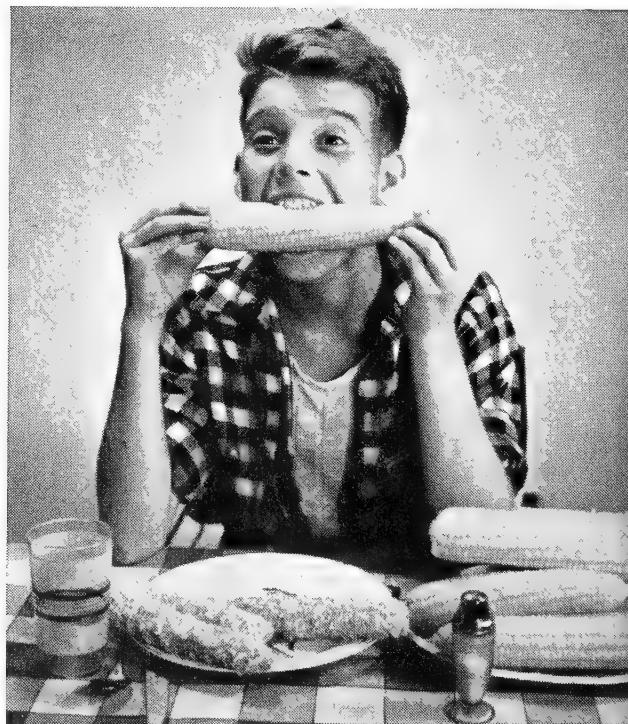
Ladino in Orchards

Pennsylvania tests indicate Ladino clover is a good orchard cover crop. A 3-year-old seeding in an experimental apple orchard showed little weeds or grass. Nitrogen needs are reduced when Ladino is used, and the stand may be left down longer without cultivation than is advisable when blue grass is used for cover—some horticulturists believe.

Lime-Phosphate Mixtures?

Lime and superphosphate mixtures reduce application costs in treating pastures, but where the soil has not been limed previously, better results will be achieved if the limestone is put on several months in advance of the phosphate. If the soil is fairly well sweetened, the two may profitably be put on together.

Nothing could better typify the enjoyment of good Hoffman Sweet Corn on your table than this picture recently used in the "Pennsylvania Farmer."



PRICE LIST January 15, 1949

Hoffman
Quality

FARM SEEDS

Time to Order is NOW !

Today's prices are good for use at once. But without guarantee for any future date. Please have this confidence in Hoffman — on later orders, higher prices will not be charged before absolutely necessary. New Price Lists cheerfully mailed any time you ask.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

Landisville, (Lancaster County) Penna.

PRICE LIST

January 15, 1949

HOFFMAN

SEEDS

PLEASE NOTE

next page about
FREIGHT PAID
and
BAGS FREE

When ordering
less than $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel
of any item, please
figure its cost at
the 'Per lb.' quo-
tation.

CLOVERS	(60 lbs. to bu.)	Per Lb.	Per Bu.
Red Clover . . . . .	.63	\$36.50	
Certified Cumberland Clover . . .	.68	39.50	
Mammoth Clover . . . . .	.60	35.00	
Alsike Clover . . . . .	.46	26.50	
Sweet Clover, Yellow Blossom . . .	.25	13.90	
Sweet Clover, (Mostly White) . . .	.27	14.80	
Crimson Clover . . . . .	.34	19.20	

	1 to 14 lbs.	15 to 49 lbs.	50 lbs. & over
Ladino @ .250	\$2.45	\$2.40	
White Dutch Clover	1.25	1.20	1.15
Wild White Clover	1.65	1.60	1.55
Birdsfoot Trefoil	2.25	2.20	2.15

ALFALFA	(60 lbs. to bu.)	Per Lb.	Per Bu.
Northwest (U. S. Verified) . . .	.68	\$39.50	
Kansas (U. S. Verified) . . . . .	.68	39.50	
Canadian Variegated . . . . .	.73	42.50	
Grimm Type (U. S. Verified) . . .	.70	41.00	
Certified Grimm . . . . .	.78	45.50	

GRASSES	Lbs. in a bu.	Per lb.	Per bu.
Kentucky Blue	14	.75	\$10.35
Canada Blue	14	.65	8.95
Fancy Red Top	32	.71	22.60
Orchard Grass	14	.38	5.20
Meadow Fescue	24	.27	6.25
Perennial Rye Grass	24	.25	5.90
Tall Meadow Oat	14	.63	8.65
Brome Grass (Lincoln)	14	.50	6.95
Permanent Pasture	32	.47	14.95
Reed Canary Grass (Per lb.)		.69	
Creeping Red Fescue (Per lb.)		.72	
Chewings Fescue (Per lb.)		.70	
Tall (Alta) Fescue (Per lb.)		.68	
Hoffman Lawn Seed (Per lb.)		.90	
Hoffman Shady Lawn (Per lb.)		.95	

CLOVER & TIMOTHY

(Mixed) Per Bu.

Economical Mixture (56 lbs.)	\$25.40
Alsike and Timothy (45 lbs.)	12.60

TIMOTHY (45 lbs. per bu.)

"Farmer's Choice"	\$11.25
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HOFFMAN RYE GRASS

Up to 200 lbs.	200 to 500 lbs.	500 to 1000 lbs.
@ \$0.16	@ \$0.15½	@ \$0.15

Inquire for prices on larger quantities

SUDAN GRASS

Regular Type . . . (Per lb.)	\$.14
150 to 499 lbs. " "	.13½
500 lbs. and over " "	.13
"Sweet" Sudan . . . " "	.16
150 to 499 lbs. " "	.15½
500 lbs. and over " "	.15

CANADA FIELD PEAS

(Per bu.) \$ 6.70

BARLEY & GRAINS

Wisconsin 38 Velvet (48 lb.)	\$ 3.25
Alpha (2-row Type (48 lb.)	3.35
"Henry" Spring Wheat (60 lb.)	4.50
Buckwheat (48 lb.)	3.20

LESPEDEZA Per Lb.

Korean Type, up to 99 lbs. . . .	\$.16
100 to 499 lbs. " " .	.15½
500 lbs. and over " " .	.15
Sericea Type32

SEED SOWERS

"Cahoon"	\$7.85 (Postpaid)
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HOFFMAN Inoculant

(Postpaid)

For Alfalfas and Clovers

1 bu.....	\$0.50	2½ bu.....	\$1.00
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For Soy Beans	2 bu. \$0.30	5 bu. \$0.55	25 bu. \$2.50
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For Lespedeza	100 lbs.....	\$0.50
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For Canada Peas, Vetch

1 bu.....	\$0.35	100 lbs.....	\$0.55
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FORAGE CROP SEEDS

Hog Pasture Mixt. (Per lb.)	\$.12
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Rape Seed	"26
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Cow Horn Turnip	"	1.10
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Atlas Sorgo (50 lb.)	7.30
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Sorghum (50 lb.)	6.20
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Spring Vetch (50 lb.)	8.70
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Winter Vetch (60 lb.)	15.60
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Japanese Millet (32 lb.)	\$ 3.15
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Golden Millet (48 lb.)	5.60
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Hungarian (48 lb.)	5.85
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CERESAN

(Postpaid)

For Oats, Barley, Wheat

(1 lb. treats 32 bu.)		
4 oz.	1 lb.	4 lb.
\$0.35	\$0.90	\$3.00

SEMESAN BEL

(Postpaid)

(For Seed Potatoes)

(1 lb. treats 60 to 80 bu.)		
2 oz.	1 lb.	4 lb.
\$0.35	\$1.85	\$6.35

SEMESAN JR.

(Postpaid)

(For Seed Corn)

3 oz. for 2 bu.....	\$0.35
12 oz. for 8 bu.....	.65

CROW REPELLENT

(Postpaid)

1 bu.	2 bu.	4 bu.
\$0.60	\$1.00	\$1.75

FUNK "G" HYBRID SEED CORN

All "G" Hybrids (except 2) → (Funk G-6 and G-10 Only)

Kernel Type	Bu. Price	Kernel Type	Bu. Price
Large Rounds	\$ 7.25	Large Rounds	\$ 7.90
Regular Rounds	8.25	Regular Rounds	8.90
Small Rounds	8.25	Small Rounds	8.90
Flat Kernels	11.60	Flat Kernels	12.25

SEED OATS (32 lbs. per bu.)

	Up to 14 bu.	15 to 49 bu.	50 bu. & up
"Clinton" Oats	@ \$2.40	\$2.35	\$2.30
"Clinton" Certified	2.55	2.50	2.45
"Victory"	2.45	2.40	2.35
"Ajax"	2.50	2.45	2.40
"Mohawk"	2.70	2.65	2.60
Swedish Type	2.30	2.25	2.20

SOY BEANS (60 lb. bu.)

	Up to 9 bu.	10 to 29 bu.	30 bu. & over
Wilson Black Type	@ \$3.90	\$3.85	\$3.80
Lincoln	4.25	4.20	4.15
"Gayuga" and "Seneca"	5.65	5.60	5.55
"Hawkeye" (Certified)	6.20	6.15	6.10

SEED POTATOES

(100-lb. bags)	2 sax to 4	5 sax to 9	10 sax & more
Michigan Russet (Certified)	@ \$5.95	\$5.85	\$5.75
Certified (Maine) Irish Cobblers, Seabago, Katahdin, or Green Mountain	@ 5.75	5.65	5.55

Due to extremely high freight costs on shipments of only 1 bag Potatoes—on 1 sack orders, we must ask 50c. more than 2 sack price. (Inquire for prices on larger quantities)

SWEET CORN

(Postpaid)	1 lb.	2 lb.	5 lb.	10 lb.
"Golden Bantam", "Stowell's Everg." .35	.65	1.45	2.65	
"Golden Rocket" (Hybrid) . . . . .	.60	1.10	2.50	4.80
Following Hybrids: "Lincoln", "Golden Cross Bantam", "Ioana" "Golden Bounty", "Evergreen White" .55	1.00	2.35	4.30	

(Inquire for prices on larger quantities)



FREIGHT PAID BY HOFFMAN WHEN

seed shipments weigh 100 pounds or more—providing your railroad freight station is in either: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Virginia, or Connecticut.

EXPRESS is “Collect”

Please read details—page 31 of 1949 Catalog.

SEEDS by MAIL

Hoffman prices do not include cost of mailing, except on items quoted “Postpaid”. Consult mailman for new rates effective January 1, 1949.

BAGS are FREE

Bags Supplied Free. When you make up your Hoffman Seed order, you don't have to figure anything “extra” for bags needed to ship seeds. And bags are quite costly today.

HOW TO PAY

1. Send check or P. O. Money Order along with order. Most folks do. Or—
2. Mark order “Ship by C. O. D. freight”—pay freight agent when seeds arrive. Use this plan ONLY if there IS AN AGENT at your freight station.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
LANDISVILLE, (Lancaster County,) PA.

ORDER HOFFMAN SEEDS NOW—

AND REAP CROP PROFITS FOR YEARS TO COME!

Make up your order for Hoffman Quality Seed today . . . include everything you'll need for this spring . . . and be ready AHEAD of sowing time.

Transportation facilities are still overburdened; still not able to give the service we'd all like to have. As in the past several years, there are seed shortages in several items—some late buyers will prob-

ably again have to be disappointed. And there seems to be no likelihood that seed prices will decline as the season progresses; some may have to be higher later.

It's just good common sense . . . good business . . . to make sure of having your seed—the finest quality seed—on hand when you need it. We await your commands.

MONEY-BACK TERMS IN EFFECT SINCE 1899

Hoffman Seeds must be satisfactory to you on arrival. You be the judge! If they aren't, return them promptly, and your money will be refunded, also round-trip freight charges. Time for purity and germination tests will be granted, should you desire.

ASSURANCE OF QUALITY

Every care is exercised to assure you seed of good quality. All seeds sold are on this basis, as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association for its members. "A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability, in all instances, is limited to the purchase price of the seed." If seeds are not accepted on these terms, they should be returned at once. Hoffman Seeds will please you and pay you!

HOW TO PAY

Most folks send payment (check or money order) right along with their seed order. Some prefer to have their seed shipped by railroad freight C. O. D., paying the freight agent when seed arrives at their

station (of course, this plan can be used ONLY if there IS AN AGENT at the station where you receive your shipments).

BAGS ARE FREE

When you make up your Hoffman Seed order, you don't have to figure anything "extra" for bags needed to ship seeds.

FREIGHT PAID BY HOFFMAN WHEN—

seed shipments weigh 100 pounds or more—providing your railroad freight station is in either: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Virginia, or Connecticut.

RAILWAY EXPRESS IS NOT RECOMMENDED—and charges NOT paid by Hoffman. Shipping seed by express is entirely too costly, unless weighing only a few pounds . . . so don't specify express shipment. If you must, we'll mark charges COLLECT at your station. On express shipments of 100 pounds or over, we'll help defray your heavy expense by allowing you the amount we would have otherwise have fully prepaid as "freight" charges.

MAIL COST EXTRA—Hoffman does NOT pay the cost of mailing seed (except on items quoted "Postpaid" on Price List). Consult mailman for rates.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PA.

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DEPENDABLE
FOR BETTER CROPS
